

**Amendments to the Claims:**

A listing of the entire set of pending claims (including amendments to the claims, if any) is submitted herewith per 37 CFR 1.121. This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

**Listing of Claims:**

1. (Currently amended) A circuit arrangement for a remote control receiver which has comprising:

at least one photodiode for receiving that is configured to receive a light signal and generating generate an output signal that includes an AC component and a DC component, and  
a control unit that is configured to control characterized in that the photodiode (1) can be operated to operate in the a forward direction operating mode or in the a reverse direction operating mode, based on the AC component and in that the remote control receiver has a control unit (2) for setting the operating modes of the photodiode (1).
2. (Currently amended) A-The circuit arrangement as claimed in of claim 1, characterized in that wherein the control unit (2) has in each case one includes controlled current sources (I1, I2) for setting in each case one of that are configured to selectively provide the two operating modes of the photodiode (1).
3. (Currently amended) A-The circuit arrangement as claimed in of claim 1, characterized in that the minus wherein a negative pole of the a first current source (I1) is connected to the a cathode of the photodiode-(1) and the plus a positive pole of the a second current source (I2) is connected to the an anode of the photodiode.

4. (Currently amended) A method of operating a remote control receiver having at least one photodiode for receiving a light signal and generating an output signal, characterized in that comprising:

receiving an AC component of the output signal,  
selectively operating the photodiode (1) is operated in the ~~in a forward~~ direction operating mode or in ~~the-a~~ reverse direction operating mode based on the AC component and in that a control unit (2) sets the operating mode of the photodiode (1) as a function of the signal level or useful signal level of its output signal.

5. (Currently amended) A-The method as claimed in of claim 4, characterized in that including

providing a first current during the forward direction operating mode of the photodiode (1) the first current source (11) is set to zero and the second current source (12) is set such that ~~the-a~~ DC voltage across the photodiode (1) lies below its saturation voltage, preferably below 200 mV.

6. (Currently amended) A method as claimed in claim 4, characterized in that of operating a remote control receiver having at least one photodiode for receiving a light signal and generating an output signal, comprising:  
operating the photodiode in a forward direction operating mode or in a reverse direction operating mode,  
setting the operating mode of the photodiode as a function of the signal level or useful signal level of its output signal,  
setting the reverse direction operating mode of the photodiode (1) is set when the a signal level or useful signal level of the photodiode (1) exceeds a predefined threshold, by the second providing a first current source (I2) being set to at a higher value than in the forward direction operating mode, and  
providing a second the first current source (I1) being set such that the a DC voltage across the photodiode (1) is about half the an operating voltage (Ub) of the remote control receiver.

7. (Currently amended) A-The method as claimed in of claim 4, characterized in that a controller (3) sets including  
setting the forward direction operating mode for the photodiode (1) when the AC component drops below a thresholdend of the received light signal is reached.

8. (Currently amended) A circuit arrangement for a remote control receiver which has at least one photodiode for receiving a light signal and generating an output signal, characterized in that a number comprising:  
a plurality of photodiodes (D<sub>A1</sub> ... D<sub>An</sub>) having the same polarization that are arranged as a series circuit (A) that provides, wherein said series circuit provides an output signal having a DC component and an AC component, and  
a controlled current source (6) for generating the that is configured to provide a bias current to the series circuit based on the AC component of the at least one photodiode is connected in parallel with the diode series circuit (A).

9. (Currently amended) A-The circuit arrangement as claimed in of claim 8,  
characterized in that wherein

~~the controlled current source includes a bipolar transistor-(T1), as a current regulator, and a junction field effect transistor-(JFET)-(T2), as a controllable resistor, form part of the controlled current source (6).~~

10. (Currently amended) A-The circuit arrangement as claimed in of claim 8,  
characterized in that wherein the series circuit-(A) of the photodiodes-(D<sub>A1</sub>, ..., D<sub>An</sub>) is achieved by splitting ~~includes a~~ the diode area by means of structuring on a chip or wafer ~~that is split to provide the plurality of photodiodes.~~

11. (Currently amended) A-The circuit arrangement as claimed in of claim 8,  
characterized in that wherein the photodiodes-(D<sub>A1</sub>, ..., D<sub>An</sub>) of the series circuit-(A) are virtually substantially identical.

12 (Canceled)

13. (New) The circuit arrangement of claim 8, further comprising  
a transimpedance amplifier that is configured to detect the AC component.

14. (New) The circuit arrangement of claim 1, further comprising  
a transimpedance amplifier that is configured to detect the AC component.

15. (New) The circuit arrangement of claim 2, wherein a negative pole of a first current source is connected to a cathode of the photodiode and a positive pole of a second current source is connected to an anode of the photodiode.

16. (New) The method of claim 5, wherein the reverse direction operating mode of the photodiode is set when the AC component exceeds a predefined threshold, by providing a second current at a higher value than in the forward direction operating

mode, and providing the first current such that the DC voltage across the photodiode is approximately half an operating voltage of the remote control receiver.

17. (New) The method of claim 5, wherein the first current is provided such that the DC voltage across the photodiode is below 200 millivolts.

18. (New) The method of claim 5, wherein the forward direction operating mode for the photodiode is set when the AC component drops below a threshold.

19. (New) The method of claim 6, wherein the forward direction operating mode for the photodiode is set when the useful signal level drops below a threshold level.

20. (New) The method of claim 6, wherein the second current is provided during the forward direction operating mode of the photodiode such that the DC voltage across the photodiode lies below its saturation voltage.

21. (New) The method of claim 20, wherein the second current is provided such that the DC voltage across the photodiode is below 200 millivolts.